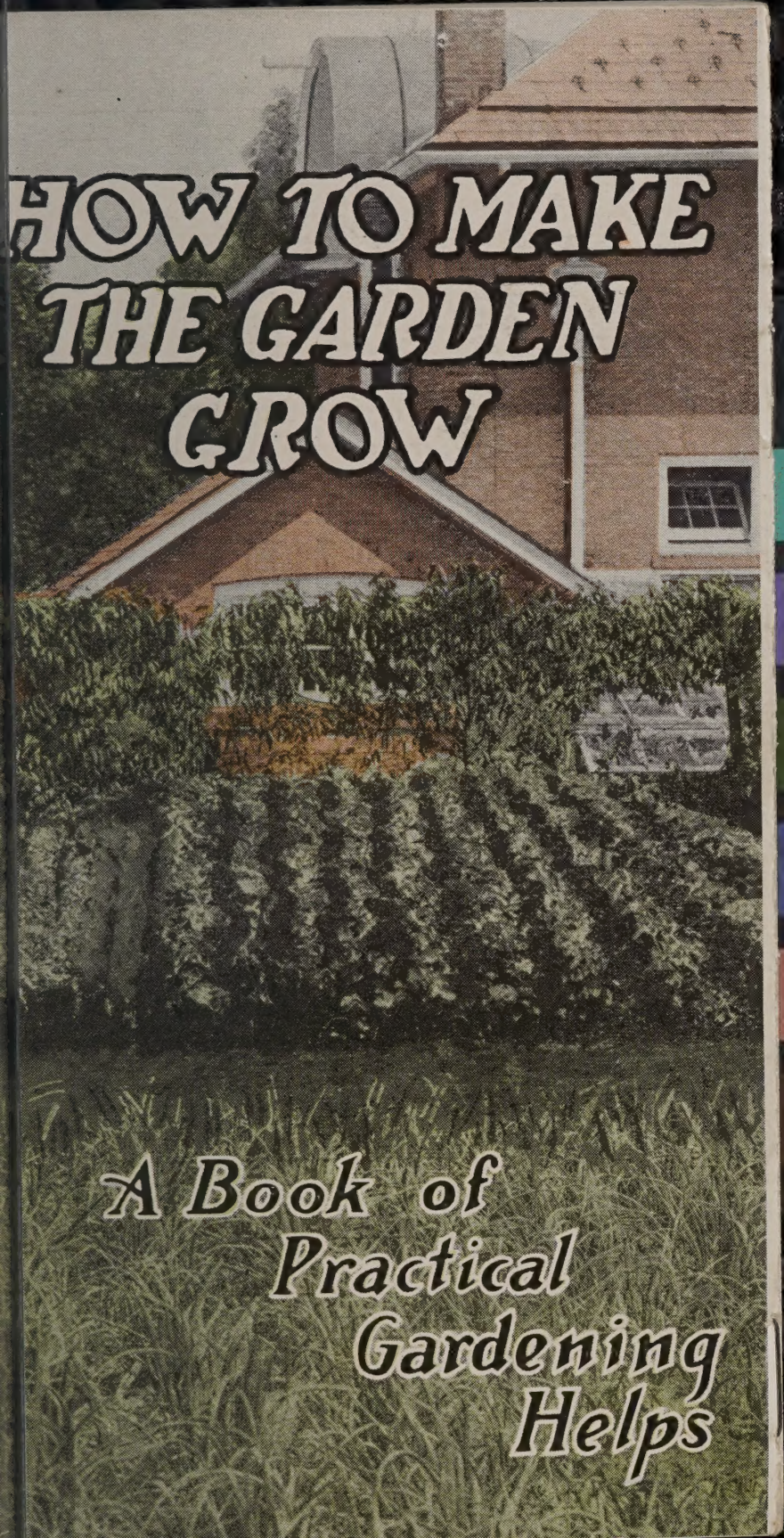




HOW TO MAKE THE GARDEN GROW

*A Book of
Practical
Gardening
Helps*



FROM FLOWER BEDS TO ORCHARDS

Fortunate you are, if you can really talk in terms of acres. Strange, isn't it, that human nature cries for what it can't have. City people, crowded in tenements, would give anything for a week in the open. Dwellers in the country seldom appreciate the wonderful opportunities afforded by pure air and Mother Earth.

All of us, on the contrary, welcome prosperity. The great centers of industry develop where the yield is heavy, where the land is rich and fertile. Abundance is what we crave, even in the small back yard where we hang the clothes. Abundance of color and growth, if nothing more, and development for which we are responsible. These pleasant surroundings make "home."

WATER IS THE CRY

From flower beds to orchards, growth and development depend a great deal on available



water. Where the ground is dry and parched, are you going to wait on Nature for the necessary draught or will you help with "Made to Order Showers" sprinkled from the nozzle of a good old rubber hose? It's up to you.

WHAT PLANTING TABLES DO

All the charts, guides and suggested information on the following pages, or anywhere in the world, cannot give you beautiful gardens, green grass, abundance of vegetables or luscious fruit unless water is plentifully supplied. The Diamond Rubber Goods Factories, Akron, Ohio, makers of Diamond Garden Hose, compiled this book for selfish reasons. They want to sell you hose. On the other hand, these charts and the map will help you to plant and prune.

While using this book from year to year, will you kindly bear in mind that quality in Diamond Hose is the one main reason why users get long lived service. All we ask is that you test the hose for its worth to you.



What it Costs

A few seeds, a little plot of ground,
A little planning, a little "fussing,"
A little money and a little work.

FIFTY CENTS for flowers that will "Make Good" in your garden.

Ageratum, Nasturtium, Petunia, California Poppy and Zinnia.

A GARDEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

In the border, English Daisy—**Bellis Parenis**. In various colors, growing four to six inches high. Propagated from seed.

The Pansy is too well known for description. Seed can be sown in fall for spring bloom and is self-sown thereafter.

Shasta Daisy—**Chrysanthemum Burbankianum**. The giant of its kind and is propagated from roots, cuttings or seeds.

Tiger Lily—**Lilium Tigrum Splendens**. Also propagated from roots or seed; is an old favorite.

Featherfew or Feverfew—**Matricaria**. Produces masses of beautiful, double white flowers all summer. Propagated from seed.

Sow seeds in beds and transplant while plant is small to permanent position.

With all prospects for a patch o' green, supply the water through Diamond Garden Hose and keep it green.

A GARDEN FOR TWO DOLLARS.

A larger variety of flowers can be had for two dollars and in addition to those already described we have

Larkspur — **Delphinium Ajacis**, whose stately blue heads stand from 3 to 4 feet above the ground.

Day Lily—**Funkia Subcordata**, whose handsome foliage and fragrant blossoms add dignity and sweetness to any garden. Seeds or divisions.

Sweet William—**Dianthus**. This old-fashioned garden favorite produces masses of flowers in various colors and is as suitable for a bedding plant as for cut flowers. Seeds sown in August for spring bloom.

German Iris—**Iris Larigate**. The purple iris is mostly admired and if interspersed at regular intervals between the day-lily it produces a most pleasing effect. Seeds or divisions.

Arrange your garden so as to have the tall growing varieties, like golden-glow, in the back-ground.

Making things grow with Diamond Garden Hose is jolly good fun. You can twist it without injury.

A GARDEN FOR THREE DOLLARS.

For the most part, only tall growing varieties are used, such as heavy masses of



To Have A Garden

Hybrid Larkspur—**Delphinium Ajacis**, whose superiority in size and variety of coloring, to the ordinary larkspur, is striking.

Boltonia—**Asteroides**, is the most beautiful variety of our hardy wild aster.

Double Corn Flower—**Centaurea Cyanus**. Is a great improvement over the old-fashioned single bachelor's button

Golden Banded Lily—**Lilium Auratum**, the most beautiful of all lilies. Bulbs are imported from Japan. Set them out in fall or spring. They bloom in July and August. Ten cents each.

Rambler Rose—**Rosa Wichuriana**, forms a magnificent background. Set out two-year old plants in the fall or spring and in two years you will have excellent results. Twenty-five cents each.

Plants are tender and oftentimes die away within the year—**Diamond Garden Hose** is tough—it lasts for many seasons.

A GARDEN FOR FOUR DOLLARS.

In this border garden we have, in addition to the flowers described in the one and two dollar gardens, but in greater profusion, Stocks or Gilly Flower—**Matthiola incana**, which is propagated from seed, blooms until after light frost, is very fragrant and of various colors. Sow imported German seeds of the double variety early and transplant bed.

Hardy Sunflowers—**Solil d'Ore, Helianthus**. This variety is the most beautiful of all. It is perfectly double and blooms for two months.

Golden Glow—**Rudbeckia**, is a great favorite and blooms from July to September. It spreads rapidly from root runners. Divide the roots.

Dahlia—**Variabilis**, is propagated from roots and blooms from August to frost in infinite variety of form and color. The cactus and show dahlia are the most beautiful.

Roses—**Rosa Hybridum**. The hybrid tea roses are the most satisfactory of all on account of long period of bloom and hardiness. Tea roses are too delicate for our northern winters, but those hybridized with hardy roses are wonderful. Buy two-year old budded or grafted stock for best results. Twenty-five cents each.

What a response nature gives you when her needs are understood. Good old **Diamond Hose** helps these wonder workings.

A GARDEN FOR FIVE DOLLARS.

Combine the two and three dollar gardens, but don't forget to sprinkle—it's a pleasure with **Diamond Garden Hose**.



Planting Calendar

Variety	When to Sow—S Plant—P Indoors	When to Set Out—S O Sow—S Outdoors	Thin or Transplant to (inches)
Abronia	S March	S May	12
Achillea (Sneezewort)		S June-Sept. 1.	12
Ageratum	S March	S O May 15	
		S May	6
Agrostemma (Rose-of-Heaven)	S April	S May	6
Alonsoa	S April	S May	6-12
Alyssum	S April	S O May 15	
Alyssum, Sweet		S May	
Amarantus	S April		18
Aquilegia (Columbine)		S July-Sept. 1	8
Aster (China)	S Mar.-Apr.	S O May 15	
		S May	9
Aster, New England		S June-Sept.	
Aster (Perennial)		S July-Sept.	12
Balloon Vine	S April	S May	6
Balsam	S April	S O May	
		S May	24
		S May	
Bartonia		S O June 1	
Begonias (Fibrous)	P March		
Begonias (Seed)	P March	S O June 1	
Bellis (English Daisy)		S July	
Black Dahlia	S March	S May	12
Bocconia		S June-Sept.	
Brachycome	S April	S May	6
(Swan River Daisy)			
Browallia	S April	S O June 1	
Cacalia (Emilia)		S May	6
Calendula	S March	S O May 15	
(Pot Marigold)		S Late April	6
Calliopsis	S March	S April or May	10
(Coreopsis)			
Callirhoe	S April	S May	9
(Poppy Mallow)			
Campanula (Canterbury Bell)		S July-Sept. 1	12

(Note the date for planting on these tables, then turn to the zone map. All dates are given for the latitude of New York.)

Variety	When to Sow—S Plant—P Indoors	When to Set Out—S O Sow—S Outdoors	Thin or Transplant to (inches)
Candytuft	S April	S May	4-12
Cardinal flower	S March		9
Carnation (Marguerite)	P March	S O June 1	6
Castor-Bean (Ricinus)	S April	S May	3
Celosia (Cockscomb)	S Mar.-Apr.	S May	6
Centaurea (Bachelor's button)		S April-May	6
Chrysanthemum Annual	S Mar.-Apr.	S May	8
Cleome (Spider Plant)	S April	S May	8
Coboea	S Mar.-Apr.	S O May 15	8
Coleus	S April	S O June 1	
Collinsia	S April	S May	8
Cosmos, Early	S April	S May	12
Cosmos, Late	S Apr.-May	S O May 15	
		S May	24
Dahlia	S Mar.-Apr.	S O May 15	3
Delphinium (Larkspur)	S April	S O June 1	
		S May	
Dianthus (China Pink)	S Mar.-Apr.	S May 5	6
Digitalis (Foxglove)		S July-Sept. 1	9
Eschscholzia (California Poppy)		S May	4
Evening Primrose			20
Flax		S May	8
Four O'clock	S April	S May	8
Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)	S April	S O June	6
		S May	
Gilia		S May	3 to 12
Globe amaranth (Gomphrena)	S April	S O May 15	
		S May	6
Golden-tuft		S July-Sept. 1	6
Gourds	S Mar.-Apr.	S O May 15	12
(Ornamental)		S May	

Diamond Garden Hose has double strength in rubber and fabric.

for Flowers

Variety	When to Sow—S Plant—P Indoors	When to Set Out—S O Sow—S Outdoors	Thin or Transplant to (inches)
Gypsophila	S April	S May	8 to 12
Hawkweed		S April-May	6
Helianthus (Sunflower)	S Apr.-May	SO May 15	12 to 36
Heliotrope	P March	SO June 1	
Hibiscus	S Mar.-Apr.	S July-Sept. 1	15 to 24
Hollyhock	S Mar.-Apr.	SO May 15	
		S July-Sept. 1	15
Honesty (Lunaria)	S Mar.-Apr.	S May	12
Hop		S April-May	12
Ipomoea (Morning Glory)	S March	S April	6
Kochia		S April	9 to 12
Larkspur (Annual)	S Mar.-Apr.	S May 5	6
Lobelia	S Feb.-Apr.	SO May 15	
		S May	4
Lupinus		S May	6
Lychnis		S June-Sept.	
Lythrum		S June-Sept.	
Madia (Tarweed)		S May	12
Marigold	S April	SO May 15	
		S May	6
Martynia (Unicorn Plant)	S April	S May	24
Matthiola bicornis		S April	6
Maurandia	S Mar.-Apr.	SO June 1	
Mignonette	S Mar.-Apr.	SO May 15	
		S May 10	6
Nasturtium	S April	S May 1	6
Nemesia	P March	SO May 15	
Nicotiana (Tobacco)	S April	SO May 15	
		S May 10	9
Pansy	S March	SO May 15	
		S Apr.-July-Aug.	4
Petunia	S Feb.-Mar.	SO May 15	
		S May	6

(Note the date for planting on these tables, then turn to the zone map. All dates are given for the latitude of New York.)

Variety	When to Sow—S Plant—P Indoors	When to Set Out—S O Sow—S Outdoors	Thin or Transplant to (inches)
Phlox (Annual)	S Mar.-Apr.	SO May 15	
Poppy (Annual)		S May	12
Poppy, Iceland	S April	S Apr.-Sept.-Oct.	6
		SO June 1	
Poppy, Oriental		S April-Sept.	6
Portulaca		S June-Sept.	
Salvia	S Feb.-Mar.	S May	6
		SO May 15	
Silene (Catchfly)	S March	S May	18
		SO April-July	
Snapdragon	S March	S Aug.-Sept.	6
Stocks (Ten Weeks)	S Mar.-Apr.	SO May 30	6 to 12
		S May	12
Sweet Alyssum		S April-May	4
Sweet Peas		S March-April	3
Sweet William	S March	S July-Sept. 1	6
Velerian (Garden Heliotrope)		S June	
Venus' Looking-glass (Specularia)		S April	6
Verbena	S Feb.-Apr.	SO May 15	
		S May	6
Vinca rosea	S April	SO May 15	
Wallflower	P March	SO May 15	
Zinnia	S Mar.-Apr.	SO May 15	
		S May	6

BULBS AND TUBEROUS ROOTS

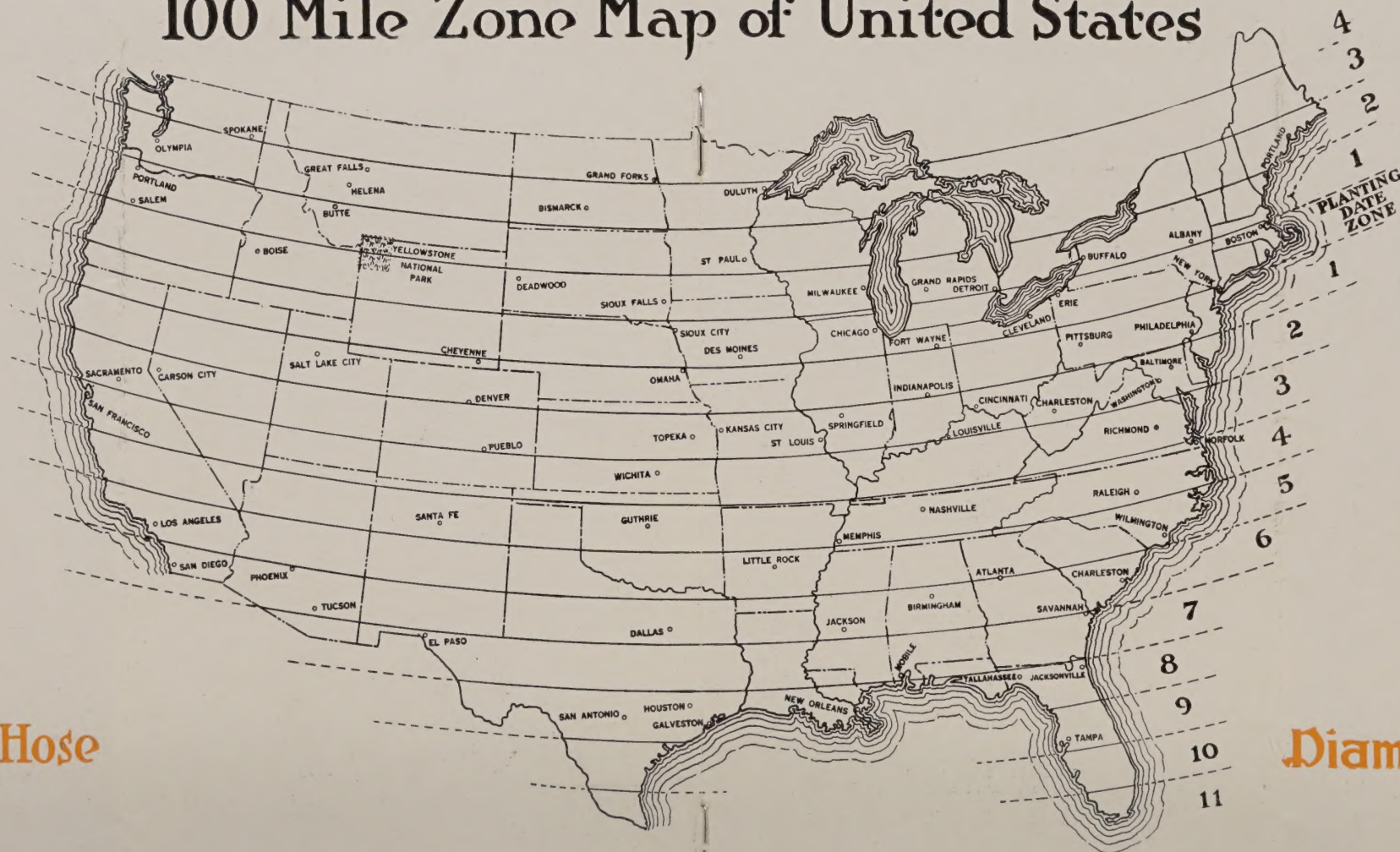
Plant Outdoors in MAY

Anemones	Montbretias
Begonias	Dahlias
Caladiums	Gladioli
Calla Lilies	Tigridias
Summer Hyacinths	Tuberoses

Sprinkle your own lawn; its fun with good
Diamond Garden Hose.

100 Mile Zone Map of United States

All planting dates given on the preceding pages are for the latitude of New York City, every 100 miles north being one week later than the planting date given and every 100 miles south, one week earlier.



For instance, planting table for flowers gives May first as the time for sowing Nasturtium seed outdoors in New York. If you lived in Richmond, Va., you would sow about three weeks earlier, or April 10th.

Diamond Garden Hose

Diamond Garden Hose



Planting Table for Vegetables

ROOT CROPS

Variety	Groups	First Plant-ing	Last Plant-ing	Apart in Row*	Rows Apart *	Depth *
Beet, Early	A-D	April 1	May 1	3-4	12-15	1
Beet, Late	B-E	May 1	June 15	3-4	15	2
Carrot	C-B	April 1	July 1	2-3	12-15	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kohl-rabi	C	April 1	July 15	4-6	15-18	$\frac{1}{2}$
Leek	A	April 1	May 1	2-4	15	$\frac{1}{2}$
Onion	A-B	April 1	May 1	2-4	12-15	$\frac{1}{2}$
Parsnip	B	April 1	May 1	3-5	18	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1
Potato	C-E	April 15	June 20	12-14	2'-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	4-6
Radish	C	April 1	Sept. 1	2-3	12	$\frac{1}{2}$
Salsify	B	April 1	May 1	2-3	18	1
Turnip	C	April 1	Aug. 10	3-5	15	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$

LEAF CROPS

Variety	Groups	First Plant-ing	Last Plant-ing	Apart in Row*	Rows Apart *	Depth *
Asparagus	B	April 1		12	3'	4
Broccoli	A-C	April 1	July 15	18	2'	$\frac{1}{2}$
Borecole (Kale)	E	April 1	July 15	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	$\frac{1}{2}$
B. Sprouts	A-E	April 1	July 15	18	2'	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cabbage, Early	A-C	April 1	June 1	18	2'	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cabbage, Late	A-E	June 1	July 10			
Cauliflower	A-C-E	April 1	July 15	18	2'	$\frac{1}{2}$
Celery, Seed	A	Mar. 1	April 10	2-3	12-15	$\frac{1}{4}$
Celery, Plants	E	June 15	Aug. 1	6	3'-4'	
Endive	A-E	April 1	Aug. 1	12	12	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lettuce, Seed	C	April 1	Aug. 15	6-12	12-18	$\frac{1}{4}$
Lettuce, Plants	A-C	April 10	Aug. 25	1	12-18	
Parsley	B	April 1	June 1	4-6	12	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$
Rhubarb	B	April 1	May 1	2'-3'	3'-4'	
Spinach	B-E	April 1	Sept. 15	3-6	18	1
Swiss Chard	B-E	April 1	June 1	4-6	18	1

FRUIT CROPS

Variety	Groups	First Plant-ing	Last Plant-ing	Apart in Row*	Rows Apart *	Depth *
Bean, dwarf	C	May 1	Aug. 15	2-4	18-24	2
Bean, Lima	B	May 15	June 15	3	3'-4'	2
Bean, pole	B	May 10	June 15	3'	3'-4'	2
Corn	B-E	May 10	July 1	3'	3'-4'	2
Cucumber	A-B	May 10	July 10	4'	4'	1
Egg Plant	A-B	June 1	June 20	2'	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	
Melon, musk	A-B	May 15	July 15	4'-6'	4'-6'	1
Melon, water	B	May 15	July 5	6'-8'	6'-8'	1
Okra	B	May 15	July 15	2'	3'	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1
Peas, smooth	B-E	April 1	Aug. 1	2-4	3'-4'	2-3
Peas, wrinkled	B-E	April 10	July 15	2-4	4'-5'	2-3
Pepper	E	June 1	July 1	2'	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	
Pumpkin	B	May 1	July 1	6'-8'	6'-8'	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Squash, Summer	B	May 15	July 1	4'	4'	1
Squash, Winter	A-B	May 15	June 20	6'-8'	6'-8'	1
Tomato	A-B	May 15	July 20	3'	3'-4'	

* In inches, unless otherwise indicated.

Note the date for planting on these tables, then turn to the zone map.

The planting dates given are for the latitude of New York.

The distances given for planting "apart in the rows" indicate the distance after thinning—seed should be sown much thicker.

Groups—A. May be started early (under glass in spring, outdoors in seed-bed later), and then transplanted to permanent locations. B. Usually occupies ground for entire season. C. Mature quickly, requiring for a constant supply, several sowings each season. D. May usually be cleared off in time to permit planting another crop, generally of an early variety. E. May be used to follow early crops, such as those in group D, which are cleared off the ground as soon as possible.

Diamond Garden Hose light in weight, flexible and tough,—a genuinely good buy.



Table of Time Required for Seeds to Germinate

	Days		Days
Beans	5-10	Lettuce	6- 8
Beets	7-10	Onions	7-10
Cabbage	5-10	Peas	6-10
Carrots	12-18	Parsnips	10-20
Cauliflower	5-10	Peppers	9-14
Celery	10-20	Radishes	3- 6
Corn	5- 8	Salsify	7-12
Cucumber	6-10	Tomatoes	6-12
Endive	5-10	Turnips	4- 8

Table of Time Required for Maturity of Garden Crops

	Days from seed		Days from seed
String beans	45- 65	Muskmelons	120-140
Lima beans	65- 70	Onions	135-150
Beets	65	Peppers	140-150
Early cabbage	105	Pumpkins	100-125
Late cabbage	150	Radishes	30- 45
Cauliflower	110	Summer squash	60- 65
Corn	75	Winter squash	125
Eggplant	150-160	Tomatoes	150
Lettuce	65	Turnips	60- 70
Watermelons	120-140		

Pruning

Fruits, Shrubs, etc.	When to Prune	How to Prune
Apple	Feb., Mar.	Trim from low-headed and open trees.
Blackberry	Jan., Mar.	Cut to the ground the canes that fruited last year.
Cherry	Feb., Mar.	Cut back young shoots.
Currant	Feb., Mar.	Cut out old canes freely.
Gooseberry	Feb., Mar.	Cut out old canes freely.
Grape	Feb., Mar.	Prune heavily to get new fruit-bearing wood.
Peach	Feb., Mar.	Cut back freely. Half of previous season's shoots may be removed. Thin out well.
Pear	Feb., Mar.	Thin out dead wood and trim for compact trees.

Fruits, Shrubs, etc.	When to Prune	How to Prune
Plum	Feb., Mar.	Needs little pruning except in case of Japanese varieties.
Quince	Feb., Mar.	Young trees should be cut well back.
Raspberry	Aug., Sept.	Cut away all bearing canes as soon as they drop their leaves.
Azalea	May, June	Cut out only enough to leave plant shapely.
Barberry	Mar., April	Only do away with what is weak and straggly.
Clematis	March	Cut out all branches that are strong.
Crape Myrtle	Jan., Mar.	Cut back to secure strong new shoots.
Deutzia	June, July	Very sparingly cut out dead and straggly wood.
Dogwood	May, June	Thin out dead wood and straggly branches.
Elderberry	Aug., Sept.	Cut back one-half of season's growth.
Honeysuckle	Mar., April	Cut back last season's growth severely.
Hydrangea	March	Destroy the dead wood and straggling branches.
Ivy, Boston	Mar., April	Very little, only to trim vine.
Ivy, English	Mar., April	Only as necessary to thin out.
Lilac	June, July	Cut back severely every year.
Mock Orange	July	Cut out dead wood.
Rhododendron	June, July	As little as possible.
Rose, Climbing	June, July	Cut back about one-third.
Rose, Japanese	Feb., Mar.	Take out dead wood and weak shoots.
Rose of Sharon	Feb., Mar.	Cut back thoroughly annually.
Rose, Yellow	April	Cut back one-third of last year's growth.
Trumpet Vine	Feb., Mar.	Cut back old wood severely.
Weigela	June, July	Prune lightly.
Wistaria	March	Cut freely the tendrils to the spurs at the axil of the leaves.
Virginia Creeper	Mar., April	Prune young plants freely. It strengthens them.

Note the date given in this table, then turn to the zone map. All dates are given for the latitude of New York.

**Diamond Garden Hose comes in many sizes—
grades from good to best.**



Spraying

APPLE

Bitter Rot—Bordeaux mixture about forty days after blossoms fall; then ten days later, and again ten days later.

Canker Worm—Arsenate of lead on first appearance of worms. If necessary repeat in three or four days.

Codling Moth—Arsenate of lead in bordeaux mixture as soon as petals drop, following up with second application about ten days later. Direct poison into blossom end of apple. For second brood, spray from 10th to last of July.

San Jose Scale—Commercial lime-sulphur while trees are dormant in early spring or late fall. Cover every portion of tree.

Scab—Bordeaux mixture or lime-sulphur solution just before blossoms open, with second application as soon as petals fall, and third ten days later. Cover tree thoroughly.

CHERRY

Aphis—A solution, 40% nicotine, when aphids first appear.

San Jose Scale—Same as for apple.

Leaf Spot—Lime-sulphur solution just before blossoms open, when fruit is free from calyx and again two weeks later.

CURRENT AND GOOSEBERRY

Leaf Spot—Bordeaux mixture as leaves are unfolding, then every two weeks until mid-summer.

Worm—White hellebore on first appearance of worms, and at three or four-day intervals as long as necessary.

GRAPE

Anthraxnose—Bordeaux mixture before buds break; before blossoming, and again after fruit has set.

Berry Moth—Arsenate of lead in bordeaux mixture before blossoming; after petals have fallen, and again about 1st of July.

Mildew—Bordeaux mixture just before blossoming and then just after fruit has set.

Rot—Same as for mildew, repeating every two weeks until fruit is nearly grown.

PEACH

Leaf Curl—Bordeaux mixture or commercial lime-sulphur in March or April, or both.

Brown Rot—Bordeaux mixture or lime-sulphur wash as buds are swelling; self-boiled lime just after fruit has set, then two weeks later, and again when fruit is nearly grown.

Scab—Bordeaux mixture or lime-sulphur as buds begin to swell; after fruit has set, and when fruit is about half grown.

San Jose Scale—Same as for apple.

PEAR

Leaf-blight or Scab—Bordeaux mixture just before blossoming; after blossoms drop. Cut out branches on first appearance of blight.

San Jose Scale—Same as apple.

PLUM

Curculio—Arsenate of lead with starting of buds; just after petals fall, and five days later.

Aphis—Same as for cherry.

Rot—Bordeaux mixture as buds are swelling; just after calyx drops, and three or four weeks later.

POTATO

Early Blight—Bordeaux mixture when plants are 6 inches high; then seven to ten days later, and again two weeks later.

Late Blight—Same as for early blight, repeating at two-week intervals.

Potato Beetle—Paris green when pest appears, repeating if necessary.

ROSE

Leaf Spot—Bordeaux mixture on first appearance of fungus, repeating at two or three-week intervals if necessary.

Slug—Hellebore on first appearance, repeating if necessary.

Garden Hose and Spray Hose of Diamond make are best because they last the longest.



How To Water The Lawn

The best method of watering the grass is to apply a spray for from 6 to 12 hours, the stream being so gentle that water will not collect in sufficient quantities to run off. The water will then sink down into the soil and the roots will grow to a greater depth. When this method is used, the lawn should not be watered oftener than twice a week and then the ground should be soaked, so that the water penetrates for several inches beneath the surface. As a general rule, watering once a week is sufficient to keep a lawn in good condition.

Sprinkling Destroys Insects

Where water pressure is available, a coarse spray nozzle attached to your garden hose will dislodge such insects as the Red Spider and Aphids. These serious enemies of the flower garden are not only dislodged but it is absolutely impossible to injure the tender foliage of the plants, especially the rose, by the use of this simple expedient.

See our Garden Hose before you buy!

A wide variety—all sizes—grades from good to best.

You'll find just the hose you want at the price you wish to pay.

Our garden hose is made by the largest rubber factory in the world—The Diamond.

In strength, durability, lightness and ease of handling, it can't be bettered. Come in and see!

Wrapped Duck Type

25 and 50 foot lengths coupled.

Braided Fabric Type

Any length in one piece up to 500 feet.

Our stock is complete and shipment can be made the day order is received. Our address is on the outside back cover.

Copyright, 1916, by
Diamond Rubber Goods Factories,
Akron, Ohio.

NEW ENGLAND HOSE CO.
Boston, Mass.

X2568